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09/632,928
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=> d his

(FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 07:27:01 ON 07 JAN 2004)
DELETE HIS

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:26:15 ON 07 JAN 2004

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

L2 1 S L1

L3 504 S L1 FUL

L4 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

L5 0 SEARCH L4 SSS SUB=L3 FUL

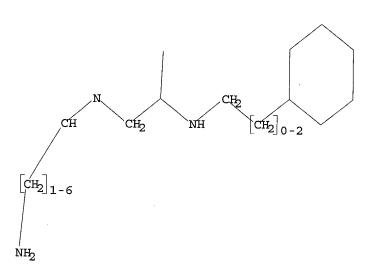
L6 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

L7 0 S L6

FILE 'BEILSTEIN' ENTERED AT 08:33:57 ON 07 JAN 2004 L8 0 S L6 FUL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:36:30 ON 07 JAN 2004 L9 2 S L3

=> d l1 L1 HAS NO ANSWERS L1 STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

## => d bib abs 1-2

FAN.CNT 1

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN 2002:122935 CAPLUS AN DN 136:184117 ΤI Preparation of triamine derivative melanocortin receptor ligands IN Watson-Straughan, Karen J.; Gahman, Timothy C.; Qi, Ming; Hamashin, Christa; MacDonald, James E.; Green, Michael J.; Holme, Kevin R.; Griffith, Michael C. PΑ Lion Bioscience A.-G., Germany PCT Int. Appl., 169 pp. SO CODEN: PIXXD2 Patent DT English LΑ

APPLICATION NO. PATENT NO. KIND DATE DATE \_\_\_\_\_\_ ---------20020214 PΙ WO 2002012166 A2WO 2001-EP8417 20010720 A3 20020418 WO 2002012166 W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG AU 2001-72555 AU 2001072555 Α5 20020218 PRAI US 2000-632928 Α 20000804 WO 2001-EP8417 W 20010720 OS MARPAT 136:184117

Triamine deriv. melanocortin (MC) receptor ligands

R2R3NCH2CHR1NHCH2(CH2)nR [R = (un)substituted Ph or cyclohexyl; n = 0-2;

R1 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, phenylalkyl, naphthylalkyl; when R2 is

absent, R3 together with the attached nitrogen form a substituted

heterocycle or cyclic alkylene; when R2 is H or (un)substituted alkyl, R3

is X(Y)CH, where X is H, (un)substituted alkyl, phenylalkyl, Ph or

naphthyl and Y is Z(CH2)n (n = 1-6, Z = amino or protected amino)] or

their pharmaceutically acceptable salts were prepd. Data for libraries of

triamine derivs. and starting materials are tabulated. E.g.,

Boc-Asp(OFm)-OH (Boc = tert-butoxycarbonyl, Fm = 9-fluorenylmethyl),

Boc-Asp(OFm)-OH (Boc = tert-butoxycarbonyl, Fm = 9-fluorenylmethyl), Boc-Tyr(Et)-OH, 4-BrC6H4CH2CO2H, and cyclopropylamine (c-C3H5NH2) were applied to the synthesis of H2NCH2CH(CH2CH2NHC3H5-c)NHCH2CH(CH2C6H4OEt-4)NHCH2CH2C6H4Br-4. The triamine derivs. of the invention exhibit a range of affinities and specificity for various MC receptors.

- L9 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
- AN 1998:716666 CAPLUS
- DN 130:81852
- TI Solid-Phase Synthesis of Trisubstituted Bicyclic Guanidines via Cyclization of Reduced N-Acylated Dipeptides
- AU Ostresh, John M.; Schoner, Christa C.; Hamashin, Vince T.; Nefzi, Adel; Meyer, Jean-Philippe; Houghten, Richard A.
- CS Torrey Pines Institute for Molecular Studies, San Diego, CA, 92121, USA
- SO Journal of Organic Chemistry (1998), 63(24), 8622-8623 CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
- PB American Chemical Society
- DT Journal
- LA English

GI

AB A novel method for the solid-phase synthesis of trisubstituted bicyclic guanidines I (R1 = CH2Ph, Me, CH2CHMe2, Pr; R2 = CH2Ph, Me, Pr; R3 = CH2CH2Ph, Bu, Et) is presented. The initial reaction step involves the exhaustive redn. of resin-bound N-acylated dipeptides

R3CONHCHR2CONHCHR1CONHR (R = polymer support) using borane-THF, followed by cyclization of the resulting triamine with thiocarbonyldiimidazole to generate resin-bound trisubstituted bicyclic guanidines. Cleavage from the resin using HF yields the desired trisubstituted bicyclic guanidines in excellent yield and purity. The approaches described enable efficient high-yield and purity syntheses of either polyamines II or bicyclic guanidines. These methods were applied to the synthesis of both individual compds. and combinatorial libraries.

RE.CNT 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

## => d bib abs hitstr 19 2

- L9 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
- AN 1998:716666 CAPLUS
- DN 130:81852
- TI Solid-Phase Synthesis of Trisubstituted Bicyclic Guanidines via Cyclization of Reduced N-Acylated Dipeptides
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- PB American Chemical Society
- DT Journal
- LA English
- GΙ

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AB A novel method for the solid-phase synthesis of trisubstituted bicyclic guanidines I (R1 = CH2Ph, Me, CH2CHMe2, Pr; R2 = CH2Ph, Me, Pr; R3 = CH2CH2Ph, Bu, Et) is presented. The initial reaction step involves the exhaustive redn. of resin-bound N-acylated dipeptides R3CONHCHR2CONHCHR1CONHR (R = polymer support) using borane-THF, followed by cyclization of the resulting triamine with thiocarbonyldiimidazole to generate resin-bound trisubstituted bicyclic guanidines. Cleavage from the resin using HF yields the desired trisubstituted bicyclic guanidines in excellent yield and purity. The approaches described enable efficient high-yield and purity syntheses of either polyamines II or bicyclic guanidines. These methods were applied to the synthesis of both individual compds. and combinatorial libraries.

## IT 218931-05-6P

- RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (solid-phase synthesis of trisubstituted bicyclic guanidine and linear triamine combinatorial libraries via cyclization and redn. of acylated dipeptide libraries)
- RN 218931-05-6 CAPLUS
- CN 1,2-Propanediamine, N1-[(1S)-1-(aminomethy1)-2-phenylethy1]-3-phenyl-N2-(2-phenylethy1)-, (2S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Ph S Ph Ph

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